



Health care is a provincial responsibility

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy498>

Policy Type: Policy resolution
Last Reviewed: 2011-03-05
Date: 1986-12-13
Topics: Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution: BD87-03-82

That the Canadian Medical Association develop and adopt policies, lobby the Government of Canada and at the federal/provincial/territorial government interface, and encourage its provincial/territorial divisions to lobby provincial/territorial governments to realize recognition that all health care matters are an explicit provincial/territorial prerogative and responsibility (as recognized in the Constitution).



Part time and shared postgraduate residency training programs

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy539>

Policy Type: Policy resolution
Last Reviewed: 2017-03-04
Date: 1986-12-13
Topics: Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution: BD87-03-73

That the Canadian Medical Association support the practice of developing part time and shared postgraduate residency training programs.



Replacement services for physicians in rural and remote areas

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy562>

Policy Type:	Policy resolution
Last Reviewed:	2017-03-04
Date:	1986-08-12
Topics:	Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution:	GC86-86

That physicians be encouraged to provide replacement services in their area of expertise to rural and remote areas, as part of their pattern of practice.



Statement on radiation protection

<https://policybase.cma.ca/en/permalink/policy799>

Policy Type:	Policy resolution
Last Reviewed:	2017-03-04
Date:	1982-09-21
Topics:	Population health/ health equity/ public health
Resolution:	GC82-34

That the Canadian Medical Association endorse the "Statement on Radiation Protection" as its policy on exposure to low levels of ionizing radiation. Statement on Radiation Protection The Canadian Medical Association is aware of the potential health hazards associated with exposure to ionizing radiation and has examined the possibility that detrimental effects might result from the long term exposure of the general population to low-level radiation as a result of nuclear energy production. The Association is satisfied that, where internationally recommended criteria for radiological protection have been adopted and effectively implemented, there is at present no conclusive evidence of a measurable increase, in the long or short term, of adverse effects due specifically to radiation in populations thus exposed. The Association recognizes the need for ongoing support of research related to the health aspects of nuclear power generation, and to the management of radioactive wastes in general, the management of wastes from uranium mines in particular; and the need for the epidemiological surveillance of exposed populations. The Association also recognizes the need to develop and enforce appropriate standards and regulations where indicated.